

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Sunday school prayer-meeting, Sabbath, at 7 P. M. Week prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6:30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7:45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont street, corner Franklin.—Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 12 M. Weekly prayer meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal)—Liberty street.—Rev. W. G. Farrington, D. D., Rector. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock. Second service, 7:30 P. M., except first Sunday month, when it is at 3:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3:30 P. M. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8:30 A. M. High mass, 10:30 A. M. Vespers, 3 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock. Mr. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATSESSING M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7:45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watseissing)—Rev. Daniel J. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; evening service, 7:30. Sunday school, 3 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Easlin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. Sunday school, 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7:45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9 A. M. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 P. M. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Wednesday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS.—Rev. W. H. Broomehead, teacher. Held at Sunday School room of Westminster church, every Friday evening during March. Commencing at 8 P. M. All interested in the Sunday-school lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

Election Returns.

The election on Tuesday for township offices was warmly contested, no less than nine tickets being in the field, and the total number of votes cast was 1,600, an unusually heavy vote for the spring election.

Notwithstanding the large number of tickets presented nearly everyone who came to the polls drew out his little pencil and scratched some luckless candidate, so that the inspectors were not able to complete counting until Wednesday morning.

The principle interest centered in the members of the Township Committee, the Chosen Freeholders, the Assessor and the Township Clerk. The vote on the offices was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| William A. Baldwin | 788 |
| M. A. Dailey | 537 |
| Thomas Oakes | 464 |
| Reuben N. Dodd | 440 |
| Wm. B. Corby | 424 |
| Joseph Carter | 402 |
| N. H. Dood | 367 |
| Wm. Ellor | 352 |
| Henry K. Benson | 326 |
| E. W. Sutton | 247 |

The five first named were elected. Messrs. Baldwin, Dailey and Corby were members of the Committee for 1884, and Messrs. Oakes and Reuben N. Dodd were members from 1879 to 1883.

For Freeholders, the vote was: William Cadmus 535, Thomas McGowan 525, John Sherman 253.

We were not able to get the vote for Dickerson and Robinson, but Messrs. Cadmus and McGowan were re-elected.

For Town Clerk, the vote was: Edward P. Farrand 527, John F. Folsom 360. Mr. Farrand was clerk last year, but not being renominated by the Republicans, he ran as an "Independent," endorsed by the Democrats.

For Assessor, the vote was: Samuel H. Baxter 492, Joseph K. Oakes 349. Mr. Oakes was the regular candidate, and Mr. Baxter ran as an "Independent," endorsed by the Democrats.

The remainder of the ticket, as nominated by the Republican Primary was elected, with little or no opposition, and all of the appropriations received the approval of the people.

The Coming Lecture.

To the Bloomfield Citizen:
Our neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Bradford, of Montclair, has recently returned from a visit of six months in England, bringing

with him a large store of most entertaining and useful and fresh information. The most surprising story he has to tell is what he himself saw of the Christian charities of London.

A lecture which the Doctor prepared, on this subject, I had, a short time ago, the privilege of hearing, and was so much impressed by it as to beg the favor of it for our Bloomfield people. He has most kindly consented to repeat the lecture here on next Friday evening, March 20th. It will be given in the Sunday-school room of the First Church. Admission free to all; and I do earnestly hope that our citizens generally will avail themselves of this rare opportunity to hear not only a most eloquent and thrilling lecture, but one that cannot fail to gladden and encourage all generous hearts.

The Sunday-School Teachers' Normal Class have voted to omit their meeting on that evening, in order to attend the lecture. Respectfully yours,

H. W. BALLANTINE.

The Black Watch.

The "Black Watch," to whom the hottest part of the battle of Birth seems to have fallen, may properly be called the most historic regiment in the British army. Originating in six companies of Highlanders organized for guard duty in Scotland in the early years of the last century, it was formed into a regiment in 1739, and then known, from the name of its commander, as "Lord Semphill's Highlanders." The popular designation "Black Watch" which it received from the first and has always retained, is derived from the dark-colored tartan of the uniform and the character of the earliest services. On the army register it stands as the Forty-second Highlanders. When, shortly after regimental organization, it was ordered to London, great dissatisfaction was felt by the men, who had understood that they were never to be taken out of Scotland. This dissatisfaction culminated in open mutiny after arrival in London, and a considerable portion of the regiment, under the leadership of a corporal named MacPherson, left camp and started homeward. The march was conducted with much strategic ability by the corporal-general, but finally ended in unconditional surrender. MacPherson, his brother, and two others were tried by court-martial and shot; but public sympathy was strongly on the side of the mutineers, and the regiment lost no favor by its first and last act of insubordination.

Soon afterwards, at Fontenoy, the Black Watch received its "baptism of fire," forming part of the British column which, under Lord Charles Hay, pierced the French centre and missed victory only through lack of support due to bad generalship. The Highlanders covered themselves with glory on this occasion and many stories are told of personal prowess displayed. A sergeant named Campbell killed nine of the enemy with his broadsword, and the chaplain, a genuine chip of the tough Scotch Presbyterian block, insisted—contrary to orders—upon taking a hand in the bloody game, flinging his bible into the French ranks and then fought his way to it in gallant style, and lived to preach the gospel of peace from the sacred volume thus utilized in the service of war.

From Fontenoy to Birti the Black Watch has rarely failed to be at the front of England's battles. In Europe, Asia, Africa and Canada it has done heroic work; never flinching in the face of heaviest odds, and ready either to swell the stream of victory or stem the tide of defeat. On scores of doubtful fields the dark tartans have been seen in the thickest of the fight, and the fierce scream of the bagpipes has been heard amid the rush and roar of desperate combat. Unlike other "crack" regiments, it has

never been spared by the military authorities, and has probably worked harder, fought often and suffered more than any other regiment in the army. The history of its hundred and forty six years would be a history of the period in which England has grown from an insignificant island kingdom to a world wide empire; and certainly no equal number of bayonets has contributed as much to that mighty growth as those of the incomparable infantry which stormed Birti fort.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

A Pair of Shoes.

A great naturalist said, "Show me a scale, I'll draw the fish." Had he been a shoemaker, he might have said, "Show me a shoe, I'll tell the wearer." The sandal of the Arab, the tiny shoe of the high-bred woman of China, the wooden dancing-shoe of the Dutch, the high-heeled court slipper or the sensible walking shoes of the English and Americans, proclaim their nationality to the tyro. An amateur might not readily recognize the characteristics of different districts within single nation, but the practical designer must know that in the United States, for instance, your Northerner wants his shoe comfortable, neat and stylish; the Southerner asks for something fancy and handsome; the agricultural West demands solidity, fulness, and an article stout to break the land for a coming population.

A pair of shoes is one of the most typical products of modern industry. To make them the animal kingdom contributes from the herds roaming on Western plains or South American pampas, or from the barnyards near at home; the vegetable, from dotted groves of hemlock and oak or from the great forests still left to us. Great textile manufacturers supply cloth and thread; mines, furnaces and forges combine to furnish nails or wires. A hundred machines have been invented, one of which has

made the five first named were elected. Messrs. Baldwin, Dailey and Corby were members of the Committee for 1884, and Messrs. Oakes and Reuben N. Dodd were members from 1879 to 1883.

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To the Bloomfield Citizen:
Our neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Bradford, of Montclair, has recently returned from a visit of six months in England, bringing

soon you dine from a fat, juicy roast, little thinking, as you smack your lips after dinner, that the fine, pliable skin, which once protected the delicate morsel, may, at some time, contribute to your outward comfort. Stranger things have happened. The skins or hides meantime are salted, and the buyer of salted hides sends parts of them, say, to Peabody, Massachusetts, to be tanned for leather, to be tanned for sole-leather.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Methods of Reckoning Time.

Among many peoples the modes of reckoning time do not deserve the name of a system. The Otaheites used the changes of the moon and the growth of the bread fruit; the Makah Indians on Cape Flattery the moon and the seasons, of which latter they distinguished two, the cold and the warm; the Mysica Indians, according to Humboldt, had 37 lunar months in their cycle, and 20 of these cycles formed a larger one. Where there were no religious festivals connected with the new or the full moon people gave up the luni-solar year altogether and adopted the solar year only, confining themselves to bringing day and night into connection with it as far as possible, and paying no regard to the moon's course. It was soon found that the solar year was approximately 365 days in length, and this we find first in the year of the ancient Egyptians. They divided their solar year of 365 days into 12 months, each of 30 days, to which they added 5 supplementary days. The years were counted according to the reigns, and the Canon of Ptolemy is a chronological table giving the commencing years of the various kings. The same form of year is found among the Persians, with the difference that the supplementary days were added to the eighth and not to the twelfth month. Their months had names, not numbers, and their years were reckoned from the accession of Jezedegird, an era from which the Persians, especially in some parts of India, reckoned by the year of the reign of Sesostris. The last Eaton Pen ever made. Samples of all leading styles for men's wear. S. E. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., Sole Agents for U. S. N. Y.

will answer well; season with pepper and salt, and add a little butter for flavoring; a small lump of sugar may be an agreeable addition, and some bits of stale bread cut so that the sides are smooth, and fried in butter until brown, are also a pleasing addition to the soup. Do not drop them into the soup until it is ready to be served.

An old hen is not without value. Even if too tough for a fricassee or roasting, she may assist in making excellent foundation for soup. A delicious soup is made by cutting up an ancient fowl and boiling her until all the goodness is extracted; strain and skim this stock; to every two quarts of stock allow three ounces of sago or of tapioca; to be washed in hot water and boiled, in the stock for one hour; put the yolk of two eggs into a basin and add half a pint of milk or cream, if possible; pour into it gradually a little of the hot soup, stirring it vigorously so that it will not curdle, then pour it into the hot soup; stir; add all up well, but do not let it boil; season to the taste with salt and pepper, and any herb you choose. The delicate flavor of the soup should not be overpowered or hidden by too high seasoning.

At bay: He—How snobby you are with these young men! The last is quite broken up. She (who lives in a college town)—I really cannot help it; I am so tired of educating other people's children.

Lundborg's Perfume, Eosina. Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose. Lundborg's Perfume, Alphonse Violet. Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

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SOME QUEER THINGS!

New Curiosities.—Wonderful and Mysterious.

Strange Discoveries about Beauty.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1885. A few things are yet little known.

For instance, the busiest part of New York contains the big Western Union Building, supplied with water from several artesian wells in the cellar. The same building has an elevator whose flight is so rapid that visitors frequently experience sickness, and its descent literally fails six or more stories at a height as gently as a feather.

Near by may be seen in hundred telegraph wires strung from pole to pole.

Across the street snow or rain falls almost every day.

For ten cents you can now be procured a harmless cure for Cole, which will relieve the baby at once and avoid crying night and day. One package lasts a year.

Teething in infants can be made painless at a cost of one cent each, enough, for a year's use, in a harmless preparation.

You can cure sore throat with a simple and harmless remedy, costing but 10 cents for a package, lasting many years.

Bumps which a child gets in falling or otherwise should receive immediate attention. 10 cents will procure a year's supply of a harmless remedy for the same.

Small, pretty feet are especially desired by the ladies. On a pair of our dolls in advance, we will send our sand method and instruction on trial, on condition that you return it within one year and get your money back if it fails to secure you a dainty little foot.

Lily White Hands, Smooth, Soft and Velvety, may be had by any lady by the simple use, in their gloves, of our new hand-bathing preparation at an expense of only one dollar.

Wrinkles may be removed thus preserving a smooth, young face till old age by the use of our Rejuvenating Preparation. This elixir with apparatus can be had for \$1.00.

A particular specialty offered contains your name in plain letters on gold-plated breastpin, strong and permanent for 25 cents.

Any or all of these articles promptly forwarded on receipt of price, and, if unsatisfactory, your money promptly refunded on return of same.

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No man is better known along the line of the Harlem R. R. than Conductor Trowbridge. His writing is well known.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1884.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in saying a good word